

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

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In addition to the above regular weekly service there are sailings about twice a fortnight of 6,000 to 7,000 tons steamers to London, calling at Malta or Marseilles.

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE. O.R.S. Orzels will leave Suez Nov. 21. K.S.S. Orzels will leave Suez about Nov. 17.

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

SPECIAL REDUCED RATES THROUGH SUMMER SEASONS. OUTWARDS TO COLOMBO, SYDNEY, ADEL, AND HAMBURG. Departures from Suez.

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PART BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS. ORZEL - TURKEY LINE. Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRAEUS, SMYRNA, MITLERN, and CONSTANTINOPLE.

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For Liverpool calling at MALTA (Messrs. JAMES BARR & Co., 21, James St., Liverpool, Messengers). Annual Income £295,000. Total Funds £5,200,000.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000. THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE, united with THE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

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Steamers leave Suez and Port-Said fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct. (Electric Light). BALCON (Electric Light) PIRE (Lastest improvements).

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WEEKLY FREIGHT SERVICE FROM CAIRO TO ASSUAN AND HALFA.

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Special Steamers and Dahabehs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Egypt, etc. Special Camp equipment in the Country.

ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1. Under personal supervision of Mr. and Mrs. T. BARTENS.]

British India S. N. Company, Limited.

ALL INDIA AND PASSENGER STEAMERS. CALLING AT ADEN, COCHIN, MALACCA, SINGAPORE, AND MANILA. THROUGH SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA AND HONGKONG.

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Established 1720. - Agents: BANK OF EGYPT, Limited, 1891.

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Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES. SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA at 4 p.m. October 25, Nov. 8, 22, etc.

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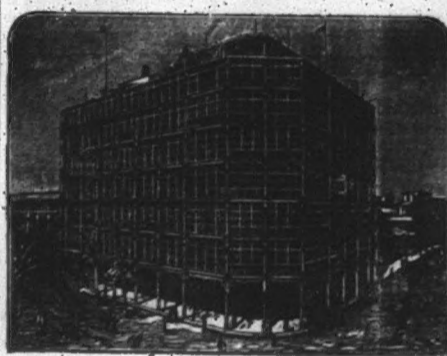
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Restaurant open to Non-Residents. Moderate Charges.
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OPENING IN NOVEMBER.
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ALEXANDRIA BRANCH: 11, Rue CHERIF PACHA.

BILLS COLLECTED.

Deposit Accounts opened at sight & for fixed periods.

ADVANCES ON SECURITIES IN CURRENT ACCOUNT.

LETTERS OF CREDIT & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ISSUED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks and Valuables received in safe custody.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(Coptic and Mohammedan.)
October:
Sun. 22 The Medive-tabean is stormy.
Mon. 23 Animals shall be kept near watering-places. Avianance of quails.
Tue. 24 The sun in Scorpio. Arrival of oranges.
Wed. 25 Beginning of mists and fogs. Dress more warmly.
Thurs. 26 Planting of narcissus.
Fri. 27 Wood cut now will remain sound. To take baths is disagreeable.
Sat. 28 Avoid sleeping in the open-air.

CARLTON HOTEL.

RAMLEH'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL.
PATRONISED BY THE ELITE.
Full Pension from P.T. 20 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at Hill-Gaber Station.
C. AQUILINA, Proprietor.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.
ALEXANDRIA.
Direction of wind: North
Force of wind: Slight
State of sky: Partly cloudy
Temp. in shade: 24.0
Temp. in sun: 28.0
Temp. at height: 18.0
Humidity: 71.0
Baromet. (at sea level): 1013

REMARKS.
A slight change to cooler conditions has taken place. Some rain fell last night and early this morning, and the day opens cloudy, with a fresh northerly breeze. The baromet. however, is keeping steady, though heavy clouds at times threaten more rain.

OTHER STATIONS.
For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

STATION.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Direction.	Max. temp. in the sun.	Min. temp. in the sun.
Port Said.	20	21	Norway	26	23
Suez.	21	19	Southerly	30	28
Heliopolis.	23	18	Southerly	34	17
Giza.	20	17	Shallow	28	23
Ain Helwan.	23	17	West. Medial.	40	20
Matruh.	27	17	Onset	30	23
Wady Halfa.	26	17			

PHASES OF THE MOON

DATE.	PHASE.	Time a.m.	Time p.m.
Oct. 1	First Quarter	2.54	4.50
" 15	Full Moon	1.9	5.30
" 21	Last Quarter	2.21	6.1
" 28	New Moon	6.29	6.13

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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N.B.—Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 15th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND ADVERTISEMENTS are due in advance. P.O. Orders and Cheques to be made payable to the Editor and Manager, Rowland Shilling, Alexandria.
London Office: 26, New Broad-street, E.C.4.
THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE can be obtained in London at our office, 26, New Broad Street, E.C.4, and also at Messrs. MAY & WILLIAMS, 100, Piccadilly, W.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1896.
Editor & Manager: R. SKELLING.
Price: One Piastre Tariff.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1905.

THE KAISER AND ISLAM.

Our London Correspondent's special telegram of yesterday will be no surprise to those who have observed the attempts made by the German Government to obtain the support of the Moslem vernacular Press for its policy in Morocco. Two Moslem newspapers are reported to have received subventions from that Government to this end, and as long as their excellent editors confine themselves to lauding the efforts of the European supporters of the ruler of Morocco—and at the same time complacently noting the number and perfections of the dances, singers, musicians, and claqueurs recently imported from Egypt by his Sherifian Majesty—all is for the best, and the Maison Britannique can continue its business in peace. But should Mustapha Pasha Kamel's article in reality represent the feelings of a large section of the Moslem world, the owners of that admirable establishment and its numerous branches would be justified in re-considering their shutters and putting on an extra guard of day and night watchmen, and its staff would not incur the reproach of timidity if they manifested a certain eagerness to take every possible precaution against burglary or fire. But the case is, we believe, quite otherwise. What does Berlin really stand for in the Moslem world, and what section of that world does Mustapha Pasha Kamel represent?

The German Emperor has a certain personal popularity in parts of the Turkish Empire. The Sherif of Morocco counts gleefully upon his future assistance, and those Arabs of the East African Coast, who have not passed before firing parties, own him as their ruler; but what interest have the Persians, the 70 millions of Indian Moslems, the Kabyles and Arabs of Algeria, and the nomads of Arabia, in forming the aims ascribed to the Emperor William? Again, what Moslem party does Mustapha Pasha Kamel represent? He may have some influence in Turkey, though we are assured that almost all comment on the "Nationalist" leader in Syria is adverse. Are the Panjabi Moslem, the Pathan, and the Shiai Persian to be reckoned among his followers? The sons of the hill-men who followed John Nicholson through the Kashmir gale at Delhi, and who followed their British leaders to victory in the north, are hardly likely to follow "Al Lewa," and who are the Pasha's followers in Egypt? A group of young men, who consider themselves capable of managing Egypt, the Sudan, and the Moslem world; a tiny handful of honest nationalists; and those Jacobins of every party that oppose progress who were once pleasantly described by an Anglo-Egyptian as "Lew(s) fellows of the baser sort." Large crowds listen to the Pasha's orations. We admit his eloquence and wit, though we deplore the perversity of his ideas and his entire absence of humour, but eloquence attracts an Arab crowd before all others. Who, of the thousands who crowd to hear and applaud him, will follow Mustapha Kamel? The Pasha is, in our opinion, setting unconsciously as Germany's drum-major. The roll of his eloquence suggests conquest and world rule, the Kaiser and Sultan Mustapha allied Emperors of the East and West, but its real object is a concession for a quay in Morocco or for a railway in Mesopotamia granted to the enterprising Teuton; and perhaps — an order for the Nationalist leader, if the German Government is really in as prickly a mood as our correspondent believes. As for the representatives of Germany in Egypt, official and civil, we need not say that their excellent public and private relations with the British element in Egypt and the representatives of the Occupation are, in our opinion, a proof that the German nation, whatever the attitude of a vocal Chauvinist section, which is unfortunately too strongly represented in high quarters at Berlin, is ready to accept the British Occupation and the peculiar position held by our country in Egypt as a guarantee of that country's peace and progress. For one supporter, European or native, of Mustapha Pasha Kamel, Lord Cromer and the Egyptian Government reckon thousands.

TRUBLE IN CHILE.

RIOTING AND LOOTING.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

SANTIAGO (Chile), October 24. The butchers' strike here resulted in fierce rioting. The mob attempted to sack the public buildings. The police fired several volleys. There are 12 killed and 80 wounded. The garrison was absent at manoeuvres, and the citizens were called out to maintain order.

Rioting and looting still continue here. Over five hundred were killed and wounded on Sunday and Monday, including numbers of police. The rioters stopped the trains from starting to fetch the troops. The agitation has spread to Valparaiso. The trouble is due to the heavy tax on Argentine cattle.

SANTIAGO (Chile), October 24. A riot has occurred in consequence of a strike among the butchers. Fifty people have been killed and 500 wounded. Order has been restored.

RUSIA'S FIGHT FOR FREEDOM.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCES.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24. Public meetings of all classes are discussing political questions. The Lithuanians resolved to boycott the National Assembly and to join with all the progressive elements in the struggle against bureaucracy. Similar resolutions were adopted by other nationalities.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24. The strike on the Russian railways is spreading like wild-fire to the principal centres, testifying to the completeness of the organisation, the aim of which is political freedom.

30,000 strikers, including students at a meeting in Kazan, encountered the cavalry. The demonstrators fired revolvers at the troops, and three bombs among them. The troops fired volleys into the crowd, and there are many wounded on both sides.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, October 24. Numerous foreign bankers, including Lord Revelstoke, are now here arranging the details of a loan which it is expected will appear in November, probably for upwards of seventy millions sterling, divided between France, Germany, Holland, England, and America.

KING AND MIKADO.

LONDON, October 24. The King has conferred the Garter on the Emperor of Japan. The insignia will be taken out by Prince Arthur of Connaught, but the date has not yet been fixed.

MOROCCO.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONS.

TANGIER, October 24. The French Mission leaves for the 26th October, the British and German on the 6th November.

SPAIN AND FRANCE.

MADRID, October 24. At this evening's banquet the King and M. Loubet exchanged toasts commending the friendship of the two countries and their desire to see the maintenance of general peace.

MADRID, October 24.

M. Loubet held a review of the troops and afterwards lunched at the Town House. Tormentals rains are falling.

TO THE MORTGAGE DEBENTURE HOLDERS OF THE DAIRA SANIEH SUGAR CORPORATION LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the outstanding Debentures of the above Corporation which are repayable on the first day of November 1905 will be paid on that date at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Carter & Co., Ltd., Lombard Street, in the City of London. Debentures, to which must be attached all coupons for interest subsequent to the first day of November 1905, must be deposited with the said Bank for examination three clear days before payment. Forms for listing the coupons for interest may also be obtained at Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Carter & Co., Ltd.

By Order, P. F. STEVENS, Secretary.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE BRITISH MAIL will arrive at Alexandria at 3 p.m. and be distributed at 5 p.m. to-day.

SUEZ CANAL—239 vessels passed through the Canal from the 6th to the 22nd inst., the decrease from which amounted to frs. 6,581,957.40.

STRAY DOGS—Stray and ownerless dogs found in the Matruh district of Cairo during the night of Thursday will be poisoned by the police.

VAN ACCIDENT—A Municipal juggler ran down a native boy named Abdul-Ghani Mohamed yesterday, causing him injuries which require 10 days' treatment.

MOTOR ACCIDENT—Yesterday a decorated policeman was passing Shara el-Nawair when a motor-car knocked him down with his horse. The policeman was injured and promptly taken to hospital.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—We are requested to state that the offices of the Cairo branch of this company have now been transferred to their buildings opposite the Savoy Hotel.

ARMY MEDICAL INSPECTION—The Cairo District Orders of the Egyptian Army announce that all non-commissioned officers and men arriving from Alexandria will be subjected to a daily inspection by a medical officer for seven days after return.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This season of the Italian comedy company at the Alhambra is drawing to a close. The last performance will be given on Thursday next, when an Italian opera, entitled "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray" will be given. On the intervening nights, the following plays will be staged, in the order given: "Le Doyen, Francaise du Rimini, Lola, La Figlia di Tetto, Mio Moglie non ha Cuore, (matinee), Sullivan, and Il Diavolo e l'Acqua Santa."

REMOVED ARREST OF JEWELLERS.—We are officially informed that the statements re the arrest of several local jewellers which have appeared in the columns of certain of our contemporaries are inaccurate. However, on enquiring as to the actual facts we were given to understand that something had happened, but that the interests of justice and of the public prevented any disclosure from being made to the Press. We therefore have a right to presume that arrests are impending, and that certain Alexandrian jewellers have been swindling the public for some time. Have they by any chance acquired Government stamps for hall-marking metal. These are numerous rumours to that effect.

MURDER AT SAMATL—Several thieves of Samatla, near Kafr el Sheikh, in the night of the 18th inst. attacked a ghafir employed by a land company and killed him. The next day the company informed the Desouk Court and the police of the murder. A Parquet official from Desouk, the Mamour of the Market, and the Doctor of Tanta Market set out to Samatla. They there saw the murdered ghafir and after the necessary enquiry they allowed the body to be buried. The weapons used in the murder, and the clothes stained with blood, were produced at the enquiry, and the murderers, who were identified as Nagdi Alami, Abdul Kader el Maghrabi, Hassan Abu Omar, and Adnan Bey have since been captured, put in irons, and taken to the prison of Desouk.

BRIDE DEPARTS.—A marriage was recently arranged between a Moslem boy of eleven and a girl of twelve years of age. The wedding day was fixed, and at the ceremony the little bridegroom was taken from his home by the "best man" and his friends to a café some distance from the house, according to the old custom entitled "El Huroof" (to fight) in which the bridegroom flees from the house while the bride enters in his absence. This action on the part of the bridegroom is supposed to signify that he leaves his home open to his bride, who must enter first. Three or four minutes of the day the bridegroom slipped his friends in the café found it time to return and beds him awake. The poor child, fatigued and dazed, collapsed and had to be driven, fast asleep again, to the house, where his friends found that mourning and lamentation had replaced the usual cries of joy and musical notes which accompany Moslem weddings. The bride, finding the crowd and noise very tiresome, and being extremely frightened by the old women who chattered to her, thought that she might as well leave a ceremony which she did not understand or appreciate, and disappeared. From the strangest part of the story is that nothing has been seen of her since her disappearance.

SPORT AND PLAY.

FOOTBALL.

The E.T.C. Staff open their football season to-morrow with a match against the Departmental Corps on the Mustafaha Ground. Kick off at 8.30.

CITY'S NEW FILTERS.

INAUGURATION BY KHEDIVÉ.

YESTERDAY'S CEREMONY.

The new system of American Jewell filters which have been installed at the Alexandria Waterworks, and which have been supplying the town with pure water for the first time, were formally inaugurated by H.H. the Khedive yesterday, in the presence of a purely official gathering. Invitations, which were issued by the Alexandria Municipality and the Water Company conjointly, were restricted to members, past and present, of the Municipality, the magistracy, the Army, the heads of religious demonstrations, and the chiefs of the various Government and municipal departments.

The ceremony was timed to take place at 4.30 p.m., and his Highness arrived with his usual well-known punctuality. He drove up the Grand Road, accompanied by H.E. the Governor, escorted by his Body Guard. On reaching the grounds of the Water Company, his Highness was received, at the foot of the carpeted staircase leading to the "settling" basin, by the members of the Municipality and the Municipal Councilors. After shaking hands with a number of those present, his Highness was conducted by Mr. J. E. Cornish, vice-mayor of the Water Company pro tem, to the settling basin, it being the intention of the company to show the Khedive the whole process of water supply from start to finish. From the moment that the muddy polluted water enters the filters from the Mahmoudieh Canal, until it is discharged as pure as crystal into the distributing mains of the city.

The water from the canal is pumped first of all by one set of engines into a distributing reservoir, from which it is sent to the first of three settling basins, on its way being mixed with a solution of sulphate of alum which acts as a precipitant, causing a large quantity of mud to settle. The water then passes to the second basin, which is divided by a mid-wall so arranged that the surface water from the first-half of the basin flows over the top of the second half of the basin, and so on again from the surface of the second half to the filter tanks. There was a very marked difference noticeable in the water from the two basins, the first and second half of the basins, and still more so between that and the dirty water first let into the basin.

After his Highness had gone over the whole of the by-laws, listening attentively to the explanations of Mr. Cornish, and followed by the invited guests, he was conducted to the settling basin, where he was shown the auxiliary engine house, fitted with two high-speed engines arranged to drive a pair of high-lift centrifugal pumps for the purpose of lifting the filtered water to the distributing tanks. The filter-house proper is constructed on the top of the filter, where it is pumped by a motor which is driven directly into this reservoir, whereas it is pushed by a second and more powerful set of engines into the mains of the town. This filter-house is divided into two stages, a start was made on the upper stage, which is what may be called the operating platform, where the whole of the manipulation of the water is carried out. Another filter had been working for some time, but had been emptied for the occasion and a section through the sand made which showed the thick deposit of mud in the top layers of the sand, and gradually decreased throughout the depth of the sand until at a depth of 10 inches the sand was quite free from mud. His Highness was then taken to another filter, and shown the whole process of filtration, in which his evinced the greatest interest. During the process samples of the water were taken in test tubes and the minute, slow motion of the water gradually became clearer and clearer.

His Highness was afterwards conducted to the lower stage of the filter, and the intricate system of valves, pipes, and regulators connected with each filter-bed was seen in working order, and then proceeded to the main engine house, where he saw the electric machinery and recording instruments connected with the settling basin, the filtered water reservoir, the town reservoir, and the main pumping engines supplying the water to the town. His Highness was greatly struck by the very convenient manner in which all the gauges and the starting and regulating mechanism of the engines, showing him that he was being taken to control the whole of the water being taken from one spot. The boiler-house was then visited and afterwards the workshops of the company.

At the conclusion of the inspection the Khedive expressed himself to Mr. Cornish, as being exceedingly pleased with and interested in the plant. At this occasion he was conversing with the system (having had fitted up at his palace at Montazah the original plant on which the company's experiments were carried out) he was the more interested in seeing the way in which the system had been so expanded as to deal with an immensely larger volume of water. An adjustment was then made to a well-supplied boiler, which had been erected in a beautifully arranged alve in the garden, where his Highness had directed for the purpose of a water and gas expression to the pleasure which he had derived from the visit. After partaking of some refreshment, and shaking hands with the Khedive, he drove away as he had come, attended by H. E. the Governor.

It is interesting to note that the new filter plant which has been considered as an immense boon to the inhabitants of the city, has taken under three years to lay down. The filters were supplied by the Jewell Filter Co. of New York, the engines by Douglas and Grant, of Kirkcaldy.

The work of erecting the filters has been carried out in the appreciation of Mr. H. R. C. Bagden, the company's chief engineer, aided by Mr. A. M. Tennant, while Mr. Lawson, has represented of the Jewell Filter Co.

GERMANY IN TURKEY.

M. JAURES AND THE KAISER.

SEVERE CRITIQUE.

(Gazette's Special Service).

London, Tuesday, Oct. 24. M. Jaures, the Socialist leader, in an article on the tendencies of German Foreign policy, remarks that it is impossible for Republican France to associate herself therewith. He adds that the French Socialist party to which he belongs will never cease combating Germany's attempt to secure privileged treatment in Turkey.

Germany, he says, has made it her policy to flatter and support the present Sultan, and this policy is to a great extent responsible for the horrors of the Armenian massacre and the sanguinary anarchy now prevailing in Macedonia.

It was the special assistance of Germany that secured the absolute immunity of the Sultan and encouraged the continuance of his repressive measures, while he might otherwise have yielded to the mandates of united and unanimous Europe.

KHEDIVÉ'S RETURN TO CAIRO.

Cairo is already commencing to don the festive garb in which it yearly welcomes the return of H. H. the Khedive to the Capital after his summer jaunts to Europe and Alexandria. The decorations in the Bab el-Hadoud station are almost completed and are as gay as on former occasions, many of the mosques are hung with flags, and the majority of the large buildings throughout the city are making similar preparations.

The programme of the reception to be given for the official reception which we published yesterday, the Army of Occupation will provide a guard of honor, composed of one captain, two subalterns, and 100 rank and file of the 2nd Battalion Royal Irish-killing Fusiliers, with the regimental colour and band. The guard will be formed up outside the station at 11.10 a.m., and the standard will be placed opposite the main exit, which will be used by his Highness.

The programme of the reception to be held by his Highness on the 1st Beyran will be found in another column.

EGYPTIAN ARMY.

H. H. the Khedive has been most graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the 3rd class Osmanieh on El Miral Ali Bey Rida, who is "en-pension," and the decoration of the 4th class Mejlidieh on El Miral R. C. Bayloun, of the Sudan Government.

His Highness has also been pleased to approve of the promotion of El Bimbashis C. H. Lavesson, R. M. Fielden, A. C. Parker, and H. Hodgson, all of the Sudan Government, to the rank of Kaimakam.

Lieutenant Grey, British Royal Navy, who has arrived in Egypt from England, has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army with the rank of Bimbashi, and is posted to the Sudan Government.

El Bimbashi C. V. N. Perival has been transferred from the 11th Sudanese to the 1st Battalion, and El Bimbashi L. W. Le Montmorency Carey has been transferred from the 16th Battalion to the 11th Sudanese.

El Bimbashi C. E. Foster, 15th Sudanese, has resigned his commission and is consequently struck off the strength of the Egyptian Army.

ARMY OF OCCUPATION.

Lieutenant Frederick St. J. Blacker, Rifle Brigade, has been promoted to be Captain, vice G. N. Simson, seconded.

Second Lieutenant C. M. Davis, Rifle Brigade, has been promoted to the rank of lieutenant, vice F. St. J. Blacker.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis A. Fortescue, King's Royal Rifle Corps, has been made Colonel.

Major R. N. Gamble, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion Royal Berkshire Regiment, arrived at Cairo yesterday from Alexandria en route to Khartoum.

KAISER AND PASHA.

ASTONISHING ARTICLE.

ANTI-BRITISH INCENTIVES.

(Gazette's Special Service).

The "Berliner Tagblatt" gives great prominence to an article written by Mustafa Pasha Kanuel, Editor of "Al-Lesma," stating that three hundred million Moslems, inspired by the same feelings and beliefs, will prove a most powerful factor in international politics. Napoleon dreamed of becoming the Emperor of the world of Islam; the German Kaiser has the same ideas, and his visits to the chief Moslem capitals prove his sympathy with the Moslem faith and peoples.

From Tangier to Peking Mohammedans watch his career, wondering if it can really be possible that a Christian Emperor could become the friend and patron of Islam. They feel grateful for his attitude during the Armenian crisis; and his assurance of friendship to Mohammedans during his visit to Syria and Palestine have created a genuine sympathy for Germany among Moslems.

Mustafa Pasha Kanuel argues that it is a grave mistake on the part of Germany to watch the growth of British influence in Egypt with indifference, and promise the friendship of Islam to any European Power energetically opposing England in Egypt.

Great surprise is manifested that the "Berliner Tagblatt" has thought fit to publish this article, and the fact is regarded as a further proof of the Germany's pro-Prussian policy which may eventually recoil upon her.

AN EARLY TOURIST SEASON.

The tourist season is commencing very early this year, as is very evident in Cairo. Both Shepherds and the Continental Hotels have far more visitors than is usual in October, and the same may be said of the other hotels which are open. Several parties have opened their doors to tourists who are going to make a lengthy stay. A very large number of people arrived by the Norddeutscher Lloyd Schleswig on Monday, and it was found necessary to run a special train from Alexandria to Cairo to accommodate them. Yesterday afternoon over thirty tourists arrived at Port Said by the Marseilles P. and O. boat.

CALABRIAN BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

Whilst reminding our readers that to-morrow is the day fixed for the concert which has been organized by the Cairo Musical and Dramatic Society for the benefit of the victims of this recent Calabrian earthquakes, and the decoration of the 4th class Mejlidieh on El Miral R. C. Bayloun, of the Sudan Government.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

H. H. Prince Djamil Pasha Tounoun, H.E. Ghazi Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, Count Zoghbe, Major General, Alexander Bey, Major General, Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter, Dr. Otto Graf, Mr. Christopherson, and Mr. Harrison are among the latest arrivals at Shepherds' Hotel, Cairo.

Lord and Lady Chalmers arrived at Port Said yesterday on the P. & O. Macaois, on their way to India.

Sir Edwin Palmer left Alexandria for Cairo at midday yesterday.

Sir John Rogers has returned to Cairo from Europe.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

BRITISH WARSHIPS ARRIVE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Tuesday. H.M.'s cruiser Terrible arrived by her last afternoon at 4.40, flying the pennant of Captain H. H. Campbell, who was second in command to the Prince of Wales when his Royal Highness commenced the cruiser's cruise, and saw his last active service afloat. The Terrible looked very handsome as she steamed slowly down the harbour to buoy No. 7, where she was moored.

The Admiral despatch boat, H.M.S. Surpise, has also arrived and is moored in the Dutch basin.

H.M.S. Powerful is expected in to-night with Lord Chas. Bessborough on board. It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will visit Navy House and the English Hospital on their arrival here.

The streets are filled with visitors and passengers from the steamers.

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE.

(Communication Officielle).

La Délegation Municipale s'est réunie le 24 octobre 1905 à 5 h. 1/2 p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amh. A. Balli.

Biaisé présents: M.M. Manouev Bey Youssouf, E. Brozes, Soliman Bey Aban, G. Zerredou, Mohammed W. P. Chavany, administrateur, A. Willner, secrétaire p.t.

La Délegation émet un avis favorable à une proposition de service de Nettoyement, tendant à la réparation de l'Asphalte de l'éclaircie de Fleming et amon, à cet effet, une dépense de L. E. 26,760 fr. 00 demandée par la "Val de Tanta Co."

La Société d'Horticulture d'Alexandrie ayant demandé à la Municipalité d'être admise à disposition trois terrains de terrain déjardinés du Nouzha, pour ses expériences, la Délegation décide de soumettre cette proposition à la Commission Municipale, avec avis favorable, de la date du 14 octobre 20 Mai 1905, que les chena circulant sur le voie publique devront être muselés, ou tenus en laisse. Le musélier devra être conforme au modèle déposé au bureau central sanitaire de la Municipalité.

Un délai d'un mois est accordé aux propriétaires de chiens, pour se mettre en règle. Les élections de la Commission p.t. de l'entretien du dallage des rues dans le courant de l'exercice prochain.

Considérant qu'il a été constaté jusqu'ici, pendant cette année, 17 cas de rage, la Délegation sur la proposition des Services Sanitaires et Vétérinaires décide, par application de l'art. 6 de l'arrêté du 20 Mai 1905, que les chiens circulant sur la voie publique devront être muselés, ou tenus en laisse. Le musélier devra être conforme au modèle déposé au bureau central sanitaire de la Municipalité.

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Une séance de la Commission aura lieu Mercredi prochain.

Les séances ont été levées à 7 h. 3/4 p.m.

ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION.

Section Ootoniere.

QUESTIONNAIRE D'OCTOBRE 1905.

N. 362.

(Prière de répondre avant le 8 Novembre au plus tard, sous serment de la loyauté que vous proférez).

1. - Veuillez nous dire si le temps en Octobre a été favorable aux Ootonières? et si vous avez des dégâts occasionnés par les bronziers, ou par d'autres influences atmosphériques?

2. - Quel est le résultat comme quantité de la première récolte? quel est celui de la seconde, jusqu'à ce jour? Y a-t-il augmentation ou diminution de récolte sur vos indications du mois de Septembre?

3. - Comment se présente la récolte dite Nili?

4. - Et résumé, combien pour cent, en plus ou en moins, en comparaison de l'année dernière, croyez-vous que la récolte totale rendra par faddan dans votre Marks? Et combien dans votre Modirrah?

5. - Relativement à l'année passée, combien d'Abbas 1/2-ou sems, en plus ou en moins, dans votre Marks, et combien dans votre Modirrah?

6. - Comment sont maintenant les rendements moyens à l'étranger, pour: 1. - Le MEXIQUE 2. - Le JOUANVILLE 3. - L'ABASSI 4. - L'AHMOUMI?

Pour le Comité Le Président C. DE TROUDEL

BECK & CO'S PILSNER BEER

ENTERIC FEVER AND THE ARMY.

DR. LBIGH CANNBY'S SCHEME.

Dr. Galloway writes to the "Times" from Sirs as follows:— Sirs,—The Times of August 22, 1905, contains a leading article dealing with the important subject of "Arms and Enteric Fever," and calling attention to the part Dr. Leigh Canby has taken in endeavoring to raise this great cause of Army inefficiency...

It is stated that the most obvious applications of science are treated with neglect by the Army. I have always taken a deep interest in the prevention of the disease, and especially now that I occupy the important position of Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India, and before going on with the principal object of this letter, which perhaps be well to explain shortly the sanitary organization of the Army in this country.

At Army headquarters, and the headquarters of commands, divisions, and brigades, there are special sanitary officers with laboratories. In each station there are two sanitary officers, one for the commandant general and one for the civil population living in and about the barracks. A commandant commission, assembled monthly, and officers if necessary, to discuss sanitary and other matters, to discuss Army officers being members of the committee. In addition every unit has a medical officer specially detailed to look after its sanitation.

It is seen from this that the sanitary personnel and equipment is on a sound footing, and since the establishment of this scheme, now in existence about four years, it is claimed that the health efficiency of the Army has been much increased. One of the most recent appointments created is an "Inspector of Health Efficiency," whose duty it is to teach men personal hygiene, and to bring up to a healthy level those who through ignorance or laziness lower the activity of the Army in this respect.

With this scientific marching and the attention to hospital, the time spent we have the healthiest army in India since 1882. But while this progress has been going on in the prevention of disease, the great stumbling-block in our way has been and is enteric fever.

It is needless to remark that with such success already gained in the field of preventive measures this disease has not been lost sight of.

We have tried numerous plans and systems, and the boiling of water advocated by Dr. Canby is the oldest of our methods of prevention, and is universally carried out wherever the water is under the least suspicion, and always during an epidemic.

But during our close and continuous scientific investigation of this disease, recent years it has been firmly brought home to us that enteric is seldom waterborne in India (principally, I think, owing to the flat nature of the country and the absence of sewers), and therefore all our schemes for sterilization of water by boiling or otherwise have had no effect, and are strengthening the incidence of stamping out outbreaks.

Dr. Canby tries, in my opinion, to harmonize facts with an ingenious theory. To commence with, all his scheme is based on the success he himself claims to have obtained by drinking of the boiling water. It is admitted that for the large population camped at Assuan during the construction of the dam. He has forgotten to tell us where his statistics are to be found, and what is of much more importance for the advancement of sanitary science, he has omitted to inform us what other measures he advised should be taken in order to keep these long-staying camps free from disease. Apparently these wonderful camps were the healthiest that ever existed—all due to cooked water.

Dr. Canby has brought his extraordinary success to notice only by the completion of the dam and the breaking up of the camp. Surely such ideal sanitary administration should have been the school of instruction for experts all the world over, and a visit there would have well repaid any trouble, but I am not aware that any such place, not even by the sanitary experts of Egypt.

These were the people, I assume, who form the bulk of the population inhabiting the Assuan camps, and it is not surprising under the circumstances that they were free from enteric fever. It would have been difficult to give it to them. Another consideration worthy of notice is that, if there are any cases generally accepted in sanitation than others, it is long occupation of camps tends to make them unhealthy, at all events for the British soldier, even if the strictest precautions are taken.

I should have liked to pay a surprise inspection to Dr. Canby's camps were in full swing. Of course I will be told that no camp ever were like them in cleanliness, order, and discipline; but I am afraid, now that they have been swept away, I cannot take this forgotten, looking to the population that had to be dealt with, and knowing the extreme difficulty of maintaining health in peace time, to say nothing of war, among dispersed troops in camp.

I assume, therefore, these Assuan camps were not quite as perfect as they might be, and if an immense population had not inhabited them, they would have been less with difficulty excluded from them. Another point is, these camps were adjacent to the desert on one side and a river on the other, the fine air there helping to a great extent to keep up their reputation for being healthy. Finally, the camp must have been almost totally evacuated during the working hours of the day, thus assisting their sanitation and cleanliness.

This is all I have to say about Dr. Canby and Assuan. In his pamphlet "Typhoid, the Destroyer of Armies, and its Abolition," he appears to follow his in the former, but in the latter he instances the Abyssinian, Sookin, and Assuan campaigns as favoring his water theory, because special measures had to be taken to provide water in Abyssinia and Sookin, in Assuan the water was thought to be highly polluted, therefore special precautions were advised to be taken, with the result (according to Dr. Canby) that there was a marked absence of preventable disease. These were short, sharp, decisive campaigns on virgin soil and with most continuous rains, in Assuan the water was thought to be highly polluted, therefore special precautions were advised to be taken, with the result (according to Dr. Canby) that there was a marked absence of preventable disease.

These were short, sharp, decisive campaigns on virgin soil and with most continuous rains, in Assuan the water was thought to be highly polluted, therefore special precautions were advised to be taken, with the result (according to Dr. Canby) that there was a marked absence of preventable disease.

From my experience in South Africa, and this opinion has been strongly confirmed since my arrival in India, polluted water was not the main cause, it was probably only a minor cause of the prevalence of enteric during the war. I think we are all agreed that you cannot get this disease unless the bacillus is introduced into the system by some means or other. Why, may I ask, is water seized on as the chief vehicle of this disease? Is it because it is a necessity of life, taken freely, and omnipresent? At Paarlburg the Army naturally camped near the river, and many imagine that this was the cause of the outbreak of the Bloemfontein epidemic. No matter how filthy the river was, no matter how contaminated with animal and human dead from Grouse's laager, if it did not contain the bacilli it could not give enteric. It is well known to soldiers that the bacillus is introduced into the system by water even after prolonged investigation, and that in polluted water its life is very short, as tested by experiment. Why, therefore, pronounce water the principal vehicle of the bacillus? It is not its habit, and it rapidly dies in it.

During the long fighting and bivouacking on the Tanga heights away from the river, when men drank filthy water by my knowledge, in fact anything they could get for the water question was a very serious difficulty, there was no enteric.

It was only when, long after, they went into overcrowded camps and tents that the relief Corps, which only proposes to stop a small by-path on the many roads to enteric.

Under existing circumstances the Army machine is becoming daily more complex and expensive, and I do not think the present time favorable for the organization of a special sanitary corps with its disciplinary and executive powers, and until the opportune moment arrives we must rest content with the advisory sanitary system which I have described in the letter (and which to a great extent will follow the Army into the field), and the education of the Army in general sanitation and personal hygiene. But I am afraid that the sanitary claims can be done with his Royal Water Corps. I will conclude by quoting a remark made to me in Egypt by a very shrewd foreigner, who said "I wish all the die of enteric fever as you take too much violent exercise." Possibly there is something in this, and it may explain the remarkable freedom from enteric of military families in India, who are presumably water-drinkers and are exposed to precisely the same conditions as the men themselves, except that they take less exercise. I may add that I am not in favor of limiting exercise, as it is the foundation of the British character, and interference with the development of this cannot be seriously contemplated. I am, Sir, yours obediently, T. J. GALLOWAY, Surgeon-General, A.M.S., Principal Medical Officer H.M.'s Forces in India.

The three years subsequent to the introduction of the universal system of boiling of water are remarkable for an exceptional increase in the prevalence of enteric fever. -Advertisement - 1894, 1795; 1897, 2010; 1898, 3,375. All the sanitary authorities in India are wrong if Dr. Canby is right.

We are the scientific workers, he is the armchair theorist. According to the annual report for British troops in India for the year 1904, the only stations where enteric fever was not reported were (1) Mhow, where the patients say they got it from swallowing water when bathing in the plunge bath; (2) Kanpur, where the cases were traced to a well; (3) Lucknow, where the cases were traced to a well; (4) Wellington, where an outbreak of 17 cases was traced to a well. In all these cases the bacillus was not found. These are all the cases, out of a total of 1,884 occurring in India during 1904, which the scientific workers of the Army regard as caused by water. On the other hand, the following carriers of the bacilli and avenues of attack have been strongly insisted on: (1) The food, especially milk, fruit, milk, raw vegetables, bazaar supplies generally, but specially sweetmeats, and (2) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (3) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (4) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (5) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (6) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (7) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (8) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (9) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (10) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (11) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (12) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (13) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and (14) The water, especially the water used for drinking, and 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CHRONIQUE JUDICIAIRE

HAZARD EN LIEN DEVIANT LE TRIBUNAL DE MINET-BASSAL... Desouki Hababa et ses frères, originaires du Béhera sont propriétaires d'un certain domaine...

Alexandria, le 25 Octobre 1905.

Messieurs L. Ronci et G. Rubie... Bion Chers Amis... Je vous prie de l'instanter votre lettre du 24 courant...

MOUVEMENT MARITIME DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVAGES... Hambourg et Malte; P. vap. all. Samos, esp. Pieper, ton. 1245, à Stroua. 25 octobre... DEPARTS... Marseille; vap. franç. Glaxente, cap. Penon. 24 octobre...

Un moment de la clôture des nouvelles

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible: 7 1/16. Fut. nov.: 7 4/64. Futura mai-juin: 5 3/8. New-York: coton américain: Futurs janv.-fév.: 5 1/8. Futura mai-juin: 5 3/8.

ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 25 octobre 1905. Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association. ARRIVAGES DE FRA... ARRIVAGES DE FRA... ARRIVAGES DE FRA...

GENERAL MARKET

YESTERDAY'S PRICES... Wheat, Tugan... Middling... 138... 140... 142... 144... 146... 148... 150...

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Avec nos échos de midi et de nuit) Une nouvelle baisse a lieu sur la plupart des valeurs et les affaires demeurent clair-semées... La Banque Nationale tombe de 27 1/8 à 27 1/32...

EASTERN TELEGRAPH CO. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Tuesday, 24th Oct. 1905. Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Overtime time).

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day 12.30 p.m. Shares BANKS... National Bank of Egypt... 26 1/2... 26 1/2... 26 1/2...

OTONS

couple de la dépeche de l'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION... Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible: 7 1/16. Fut. nov.: 7 4/64.

CONTRAITS (11 h. 55 am.)

Coûtes de la Bourse de Minet-Bassal... Otons F.G.P. Dr. Novembre... 14 25/32... 14 25/32...

TELEGRAMS

BOURSE DE 24 OCTOBRE 1905... Rente Française 5%... 99 80... Lots Turcs... 188 50...

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour la SYRIE et ANVERS, par le bateau belge 'Lys', parti le 14 octobre: R. & O. Lindemann, 30 balles coton... Pour la SYRIE et ODESSA, par le bateau russe 'Kazavet', parti le 17 octobre...

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

FOR HULL, by the S.S. 'Olio', sailed on the 18th October: 1,595 tons cotton seed... For LIVERPOOL, by the S.S. 'City of Cambridge', sailed on the 19th October...

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day 12.30 p.m. Shares BANKS... National Bank of Egypt... 26 1/2... 26 1/2... 26 1/2...

MARCHE DE MINET-BASSAL

25 octobre 1905. (11h 55 à 12) Otons - Offres de la Bourse de 24 octobre: Ferme et en hausse... Arrivages de coton: 85 tonnes...

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS... Liverpool, October 24, 12.50 p.m. Sales of the day... 10,000 bales...

SHARE LIST

LISTED BY THE 'ALEXANDRIA' STOCK EXCHANGE BY VOUCHER OF AUTHORITY... Anglo-Egyptian Bank Ltd... 120... 120... 120...

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OUR PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, October 19.

When a secret not a secret? queries the Parisian. When is a State secret? We know this but not why. Yet the term, State secret, should fill the ordinary mortal with awe...

A deplorable custom in vogue with Latin statesmen is that so soon as a Minister or politician is ousted from his seat of office...

The descendants of Naudorff invited their friends on Monday evening the anniversary of Marie Antoinette's death...

The chief figure in the celebration was Prince Jean de Bourbon, who is called by his friends "Jean III. de France"...

On his right hand was a charming little boy about six years old. The Naudorffs spoke of him disparagingly as the Dauphin of the mother of the Dauphin in the days of a wine merchant in London...

The "Ghi Bia" publishes a telegram from Madrid, stating that a French detective office, who with two officers of the Madrid police force has been told to watch travellers and merchandise arriving in the Spanish capital from Catalonia...

"Last Friday," the telegram continues, "the officers keeping observation remarked that an unusual number of boxes of various kinds had arrived from Barcelona. Their suspicions were aroused, and on examination they found that each box contained from five to seven packets of dynamite concealed among the flowers. A man who was one of the boxes was addressed was arrested. All the boxes were addressed either to travellers in different postal quarters or to persons in poor circumstances, to whom flowers would be a luxury."

Long ago M. Brioux said: "If Irving came to the Comedie Francaise he would be acclaimed as a god." Most Parisians only know Sir Henry Irving by his reputation, but with that instinctive sympathy that befalls all artistic people, they sorrow for him at this hour as if he belonged to France...

But he is dead, and Paris will never hear him. Nevertheless, his memory is cherished by at least one great Parisian artist, also a veteran in his art. It is Victorian Sardou, who, hale and hearty, still maintains a golden activity...

The tragic death of your great actor has created a profound feeling of regret throughout the French artistic world, where he was looked upon as the English Talma. With all due respect to British theatrical community, it may be said that Irving was a much greater actor than Englishmen gave him credit for...

Admirers of Whittier, and they are legion, will not fail to pay a prolonged visit to the Salon d'Antonia. Nine hundred pictures are exhibited out of 4,000 submitted to the jury. Retrospective art is admirably represented by Ingres and Manet, while the Impressionists show a strong front with Renoir, Cezanne, and the rest of his school...

The French medical world is bitterly complaining that trade was never so bad and competition so keen, with the result that many medical gentlemen, to avoid starvation, have had to don a cap and drive a cab. Others of their few patients leaving them, disappearing as if by magic. Matters have reached such a point that a congress has been summoned for April, 1906, to discuss what measures should be taken for the suppression of the medical world microbe, alias, the quack doctor...

"I'm dead," remarked an elderly lady to an official in Paris to whom she had gone for advice regarding her identity, and she pulled forth from her pocket documents to prove that, so far as the law was concerned, she has joined the silent majority, and had no more concern with the material things of the world.

That a woman bearing the very name that she had given had died in the month of January. After this document had been duly received by the official, another, which conveyed full proof of the identity of the lady, was produced, and it was followed by others, which left no possible doubt as to the truth of her statement...

Then she went on to relate, that her husband, who was a retired officer, had deserted her about five years ago. He died in August, and when she went to the Prefecture of the Seine to apply for the boon of the management of a newspaper business as the widow of a retired officer, she was informed, to her utter amazement, that she was putting in a false claim, as she had predeceased her husband in January.

Inquiry led to the discovery that her eighty husband had taken up with another lady, who had herself died at the beginning of this year. The retired officer had passed this person off as his lawful spouse, and when she died had given the name of his wife to the authorities. The matter is considerably complicated by the fact that the latter knows absolutely nothing about the woman who took her place. But she is bound to persevere, as until she succeeds she will remain dead in the eyes of the law.

Saturday night "specials" announced in bold type that "Nouvelle Zelande" had North-berlanded par 31 vantage 11" news which created little surprise in the French football community, who are seriously thinking of inviting the team to Paris "to get a footing." The football team has rapidly spread over France, and so keen is the interest displayed in that game that every paper of any standing is bound to give latest results of important matches in Great Britain. It is, indeed, interesting to hear the young Parisians, in 1905 uniform, or in blouse, gravely discussing the failings of the Sheffield United (Sunday) mornings, trains, buses, trams, are crowded with footballers in full war-paint, on route for the football field, where thousands of interested onlookers witness spirited contests; now and again honoured by the presence of a Cabinet Minister or a General, who congratulates winner and loser at the end of the day. The Frenchman is rapidly gaining prominence in the world of sport, a fact regarded as impossible some five years ago by himself. Now he is getting quick, is ready to face Europe if not the Antipodes.

LOW VITALITY ENFRIBLED NEURVILLE MEN GAIN VIGOUR FROM DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS

Men who drift into a state of low vitality are easy prey to serious disease. To regain energy and nerve for work they need the rich iron blood supplied by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. We quote the word of Mr. H. D. Lloyd, of Poole, after a long illness: "I was a weak man, and my health was in a deplorable state. I had been suffering from gastric catarrh, but though I consulted three, my state of health was most serious. I touched scarcely food, for my stomach was too weak to digest it, and attempts to eat were followed by intense pain. My face became haggard and I lost weight, while my weakness increased. Not until August last did I find a real and permanent cure. Then I read of a case like mine being cured by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I gave them a trial. After two boxes of the pills I felt better in every way. I continued them, and my strength returned. I could digest food and enjoy it. More than that, I was able to resume work. I should add that my sister was cured of rheumatism by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

For men whose vitality is low, and women languishing from anaemia, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are unrivalled. They make rich red blood and fortify the nerves. They have cured all indigestion, Bile, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Locomotor Ataxy, and ladies' ailments. Of all dealers, also from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., H. J. Drakeford, London, for 9s. 6d. a box or six for 18s. 9d.

Sold in Egypt by all chemists at P.T. 13 per box or P.T. 70 per 6 boxes. Can be bought at the general depot: Max Fischer, Cairo, Hotel du Nil St. (1st floor), and Alexandria, No. 8, Rue Stamboul.

NOTE PAPER WITH STAMPED (GAIRES) ADDRESS A. MARGOSSES BRASS PLATE ENGRAVER GENERAL SIGN WRITER & LITHO MANUFACTURER BULAC ROAD CAIRO

The Standard Life Assurance Company. DAVIES BRYAN & Co. ACCUMULATED FUNDS £1,300,000 BONUS YEAR, 1905. CHEAP PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS

BEYOND THE VEL. ARCHDEACON AND THE WORLD OF SPIRITS.

Archdeacon Colley, rector of Stockton, near Rugby, will have made a sensation at the Church Congress, at Weymouth by moving the appointment of a committee representative of the Established Church to inquire into psychical phenomena. Archdeacon Colley has embodied his spiritualistic experiences of thirty-three years in an address, which is to be published in three languages, and which is based upon a diary in which he has recorded carefully various supernatural visitations.

"My object," said Archdeacon Colley in an interview with an "Express" representative recently, "is to explain what I hold strongly—that there is scientific proof of life beyond the grave. "Beligionists say that we want no proof, but I wish to show that it is truth that does not depend upon belief, article or creed, but on proof positive—cool, arid, and tangible—that these spirit people of whom I speak have been heard, and touched by me."

In one instance the archdeacon avers that he and four friends were sitting with a medium when the form of a little child was discerned on the medium's left. The child was seen in the full daylight, purred her mouth to receive kisses, spoke, and in the last instance the medium, fetched articles from different parts of the room. Eventually an ornament on the mantelpiece was indicated. As the little girl went forward the fire blazed up with scorching heat, and she drew back in alarm.

Another spirit form called into realization through a medium was that of an Egyptian. He was tall, walked about the room, and finally sat by the side of the archdeacon, who examined him through a Staphenolens closely, observing the frontal ornament of the turban. As he passed his fingers over it it seemed to melt away.

Quite recently the Egyptian remained visible for an hour, and was induced under the influence of the medium to write on the back of Archdeacon Colley's card. For this a pencil was placed near him. The pencil was held at the same angle as a stylus, and the writing ran from right to left.

Subsequently the card was forwarded to the authorities of the British Museum, and the writing was identified as Coptic. Pacifism has been prepared, which the archdeacon was to produce at the congress. The archdeacon assigns the wedding, which took place last July between his son, Lieutenant Colley, and an Irish girl, to a recent visitation.

While paying a chance call in London Lieutenant Colley was told that a lady wished to see him. He was confronted with a medium, a total stranger, who said that the spirit of his dead mother wished the communications with him. A message in a faint voice was dictated by the spirit through the medium, the meaning of which was beyond the lieutenant's comprehension.

Presently another and strange spirit spoke and delivered a message, which proved afterwards to concern a lady in Ireland. Again the first spirit spoke and intimated that the stranger was the mother of the lieutenant's future wife, and that his marriage had been arranged.

Quite recently the officer informed his father of his amazing experience, and the archdeacon understood the first message as a reference to an incident of his early married life.

It has been learnt I have learnt by experience and patient experiment, and by constant testing, I have not been said to impudently put my position by my assertions in favor of spiritualistic beliefs. "It has been borne in upon me that I ought to speak as I shall be held to do, and that these manifestations should be received as being just as credible as Bible incidents, in which age's appeared to me. There are many things which must be left to the student rather than the Church. I am ready to be cross-examined, and I want inquiry to be made."

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

15 words . . . P.T. 5 P.T. 10 P.T. 15 30 words . . . " 8 " 16 " 24 Every 10 words,) " 2 " 4 "

A MINING EXPERT and Searcher for Minerals, recently arrived from Sardinia, having very good certificates, seeks employment in Mining Company. Address, Jean Pina, Poste Restante, Alexandria. 26597-6-9

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY would like to know of an English family where she could be received as paying guest (down preferred). Apply No. 26,498, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26598-3-3

BLACK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5, 29, No. 7, 211, W.T. Buildings, 99, Rue de Babouin, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-065A

BOOKKEEPER (20) corresponding in English, French, Arabic, seeks position here or at Cairo. No. 26,604 "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26601-2-2

ENGLISHMAN (20), with journalistic experience, desires situation as English Editor, or charge of Printing Department, or Stationery Department of Commercial or Shipping Office. Good references. Apply, No. 26,600, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26600-2-2

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN (20), refined, musical, and well-educated, desires position in gentleman's family as companion to lady; references; terms L.E. 60 pa. and all found, with expenses to and from London. Apply, E.O., c/o this paper. 26600-6-3

FOR LOAN OF MONEY upon mortgage, etc., and English lessons, apply to Professor Carana-Nani, Monfratelli's Buildings, Alexandria. 266196-16-10

FOR SALE—£4 H.P. Royal Hummerette complete with accessories, hood, 3 oil and one acetylene lamp. In perfect running order; in stock monthly. Apply, Capt. Frisvander, 6th Bldg., Abnania. Price £150. 26619-2-1

LADY TEACHER of the piano gives lessons to advanced and commencing pupils. Address No. 76,566, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26619-12-9

CAIRO. Experienced English Lady Teacher wishes pupils for English, French, and music. Mornings or afternoons. Apply, No. 26,608, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26618-6-1

ON DEMAND—The gentleman (francophone) poor voyageur aux gaires de huit ans. Inutile de s'adresser sans bonne references. Sheppard's Hotel, No. 112, entre 6 et 7 heures du soir. 26618-1

THE "INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN" Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1906 (10th year), will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For advertisement which concerns the edition of 1916, give by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Poffardt, at Alexandria. 26448-87-32

TO LET—First floor Flat at Bond Point, Alexandria; 12 rooms, bath, electric light, veranda on garden. Apply, M. Arimoff, Bond Point. 26592-56-6

TO LET—Maison Thonby, Kasr el Doubara, for the winter months. Apply, at Anglo-American Nile Steamer and Hotel Co. Office, Cairo. 26597-6-4

THE SUDAN GOVERNMENT has a vacancy for an interpreter to the Courts of Justice for the English, Arabic, and Greek, at a commencing salary of LE 11 monthly. Applications, stating qualifications, should be made to Agent General, War Office, Cairo. 26610-3-1

TO LET—Furnished room in respectable family. Apply No. 26,606 "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26606-3-1

YOUNG LADY gives private French lessons. Address No. 26,545, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26605-12-9

WANTED capable English-speaking person for two children. Mrs. Elliot-Smith, Maison Takla, Sharia Zverudachi, Cairo. 26588-6-6

DAVIES BRYAN & Co. Continental Hotel Buildings CAIRO. St. David's Buildings, ALEXANDRIA. and 35-37 Noble Street LONDON, E.C.O.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters. TRAVELLING REQUISITES: COMPRESSED CAME TRUNKS, SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS, GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS, SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS: A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demon AND Ayre's Central Strong Baccquets.

TENNIS BALLS FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY. BOOTS & SHOES. All the newest shapes in the best English makes.—BUCKINGHAM TENNIS BOOT AT £1 A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Show-room has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS: The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture: TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING: The newest Shades in Crepe de Chine Ties, Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure. HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES. PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS COOK & PITH HELMETS, CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES. TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES. FLANNELLETTES, VESTALS AND CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, FRUITS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDES, MIRRORS (FRAMES & MOUNTS) FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria

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